WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1867.

elling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by James O. Lawis and H. M. Lawis, jr. Ar-Mr. Lunass E. James, No. 182 South Teuth street, Philadelphia

16 OF CHAINS E JAMES, NO. 182 SOUTH TENTH STRONG, PRIMARCHIMES OF CHAINS, JAMES PERCENCE, ACCURATE AGENCY, R. S. JAMES, THOS. D. NICK, R. W. MORLINGS, E. W. WILLY, WH. L. WATRIMAN, ALEK H. CAMON, D. K. MORLINGS, E. W. WILLY, WH. L. WATRIMAN, ALEK H. CAMON, D. K. MORLING, R. S. SWAIN, T. ARIMAN, and P. DAVIS.

*32"Mr. C. W. JAMES, NO. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnais, Ohio, is our general collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. Thouas, WILLIAM H. TROMAN, JROS. M. JAMES, Dr. A. L. CHILES, GR. JROS. M. JAMES, J. A. L. CHILES, GR. JROS. M. JAMES, J. A. L. CHILES, GR. JROS. M. JAMES, J. A. L. CHILES, JROS. M. JAMES, JROS. M. JAMES,

DEATH OF SENATOR RUSK.

Intelligence reached this city yesterday afternoon, by telegraph from New Orleans, of the death, by suicide, of Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, of Texas. Ere this, through the same medium, the startling and afflictive news has been conveyed to nearly every section of the Union. We are unadvised of the particulars of his death; but we do know that his loss will be deplor by the great mass of the American people with feelings of the most profound regret. Possessing the unbounded confidence of the democratic party, enjoying in a rare degree the respect of his political opponents, beloved in the social circle, honored in his official position, and scarcely beyond the meridian of life, it was but natural that his friends should look with confidence to the future for further and even higher honors than had yet been bestowed upon him. A braver man or a truer patriot never lived! His eulogy has yet to be written.

BLACK-REPUBLICAN DICTATION IN NEW YORK AND ITS EFFECTS.

An important State election is approaching in Nev York, when the doings of the republican legislature in imposing excessive taxes, in degrading the city of New York, &c., will very properly form the issues to be tried by the people. The Albany Evening Journal, and some other Seward papers, have taken the ground that "no other question than the re-estab lishment of the anti-slavery principles of Jefferson can have any proper place on our platform." A portion of the republican press, however, claim to form opinions for themselves; and inasmuch as the election is one where the duties of officers elected will be wholly confined to affairs of the State, they refuse to be bound by the dictation of the central organ. Many of them can clearly see that the interests of the State are involved, and that no officer to be elected this fall can by any possibility exercise any influence upon the questions involved in the slavery agitation. They call the attention of the electors to the great State interests at stake, and desire the people to express their wishes concerning them. It is natural for those whose acts have so much damaged the character and depressed the interests of the State to seek to divert public attention in an other direction. The Evening Journal orders the whole party to occupy a single plank. The more radical among the republican press refuse to stand upon this one alone, and become oblivious to every interest of the State. The Journal rebukes those refusing to obey, and expects to whip in the disobedient. Will it succeed? The Buffalo Repub lic meets this rebuke in a manner that shows that dictation is distasteful, and may fail in its purposes. It replies with an independence of spirit that the Journal has not been accustomed to encounter in republican papers. It augurs a total failure on the part of the Journal to control the thoughts and actions of others quite as competent as itself to form and express opinions, and protect the interests of a State now sunk so low, both in character and interest, by blind adherence to the dictation of the Evening Journal. The Republic says :

"When the Albany Journal, or any other journal, pre-sumes to speak for the republican party of the State of New York, and to say that the only object of its organi-sation is the 'overthrow of the slave power;' that 'it matters little whether this or that line of policy be pur-sued;' that 'no other question than the re-establishment of the anti-slavery principles of Jefferson can have any proper place on our platform,' we, for ourselves and our friends, repudiate the oracle. We know, if our Albany cotemporary does not, of other questions requiring our attention and investigation. We know of national ques-tions, such as appropriations of money and hust to steam-"When the Albany Journal, or any other journal, tions, such as appropriations of money and had to steam-ship companies and railroad corporations. We know of State questions involving the dearest interests of our peo-ple. We have canals to, insid, railroads to regulate, be-nevolent and charitable institutions to provide for. A score of important questions in regard to future legisla-tion success themselves. tion suggest themselves as worthy of consideration and entitled to free discussion.

"And shall we be told by the central organ of the re-

"And shall we be told by the central organ of the republican party, through the medium of an impertinent paragraph, that we are not to discuss these questions; that we are not permitted to speak of a proper administration of the State government; that we are only allowed to dance to a single tune, that is played upon a single string? It seems to us that the Journal has a very poor idea of the intelligence and spirit of the republican party. When the treasury of the State is empty; when taxation is burdening our people; when the revenues of our canals are decreasing; when bad legislation is made patent by its fruits; when the permicious influences of a corrupt lobby upon that legislation is felt, the central organ reaches a freezing point in pronouncing these side issues and in declaring that we have nothing to think or talk about except the question of slavery. Indeed, we mes and in declaring that we have nothing to think or talk about except the question of slavery. Indeed, we scarcely know which most to admire—its narrowness or

EFFECT OF ATTACKS UPON THE ADMINISTRA-TION BY A FEW OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

At the late presidential election the know-nothings nowhere achieved a victory, except in Maryland, where democratic voters were driven from the polls by brute force, or struck down and bathed in blood. Their defeat was so overwhelming and complete that they have not attempted, out of that State, to go through a canvass without the aid of their allies and friends, the black-republicans. Their professed principles of action being founded upon no theory contained in the constitution, nor in the political principles recognised by the fathers of the republic, this faction was fast sinking into deserved obscurity, to be numbered among the "things lost on earth." But the course pursued by a few journals at the South has revived their hopes, and given ther courage to cor dance their efforts to prostrate the democracy, they acting separately in the slave States, and in conjunction with the republicans in the others. Everywhere the great and leading purpose is the to secure the ascendency over the democratic party. Is there a democrat, or a journal of the democratic party, that wishes to witness a triumph of the know-nothings alone, or combined with the black republicans? If there is not, then may we not expect that they will no longer pursue a course that will lead to that result? The following, copied from the New York Sun, discloses what is going on, and

"Poirrical Gossir.—It is stated in political circles that the American party, encounaged by the dissensions springing up in the ranks of the democracy, especially at the South, where Mr. Buchanan's endorsement of Gov. Walker's policy in Kansas causes much dissatisfaction among the extremists, are preparing to revive their or-

anization and enter into the coming campaigns with spirit. They find it difficult to fuse either with the re-publicans or the democrats, and they think there are signs which indicate a good opening in the future for their party, standing on national grounds and repudiating the proscriptive spirit and policy charged against them.

"In this city the local divisions of the democracy and

"In this city the local divisions of the democracy and the unsatisfactory position of the republicans offer, many of the American leaders think, a good chance for their party to win a good share of the offices in the next municipal election. With this view, they are encouraging their followers to organize for another contest, and their counsel will probably be followed in most of the wards. In the State they will no doubt generally maintain their separate organization, so as to be prepared for any opportunities which may offer to promote their prospects for the next presidential campaign. If the disintegrating process should go on in the democratic party during Mr. Buchanan's administration, they think that they would form the basis of a Union party opposed to a purely sectional anti-slavery party."

A NORTH CAROLINA ABOLITIONIST.

In our advertising columns will be found the pub lisher's notice of a book entitled "The Impending Crisis of the South-How to Meet It:" by Hinton Rowan Helper. As the advertisement is likely to remain in the Union for the full time contracted for and as it occupies a conspicuous place in the advertising columns of several of our southern cotempo raries, it would be as well that the public should know something in relation to the character of the work and its author in advance of its purchase Within a day or two the following facts were comnunicated to us by an esteemed citizen of North Car-

The real name of the author of "The Impending Crisis" is Helfer, and not Helper. Mr. Helfer is a native of Rowan county, North Carolina. Some ten years ago he took up his residence in Salisbury, in that State, and there entered into a partnership with Mr. Michael Brown in the book business. Soon after the formation of the partnership funds were raised, placed in Mr. Helfer's hands, and he started for the city of New York for the purpose of replen ishing the joint stock of books. Weeks and months flew by and not a word was heard by Mr. Brown of his partner. Finally, he received a letter from Mr. Helfer stating that he (Mr. H.) had deposited the money in bank; that he was in wretched health; and that he was about embarking for Germany, where he expected to die.

Again was Mr. Helfer missing, and again he turn d up-not as a sickly bank depositor, looking for ward with resignation to Germany and death; but as a new man, with a new constitution, a new name, and in a new land. He had journeyed to California, and the result of his observations in the land of gold appeared in the form of a modest octavo, which bore, and we presume still bears, the new name of Hinton R. Helper.

This little work must have met with some success. for in two years after its publication "The Impending Crisis'' is announced. A copy of the last work is now before us, and its real character may be inferred when we state that it appears to have been written to the order of the New York Tribune and Bosto Liberator, and the birth place of the nominal author used for the purpose of introducing the incendiary publication into the South with complete success. That this Mr. Hinton Rowan Helper is the hired in strument of New England fanaticism is evident from his own writings. In his first work, which was written at home, and in which, it is to be presumed, he gives utterance to his real sentiments, he thus speaks of the institution of slavery :

of the institution of slavery:

"Nicaragua can never fulfil its destiny until it introduces negro slavery. Nothing but slave labor can ever subdue its forests or cultivate its untimbered lands. White men may live upon its soil with an umbrella in one hand and a fan in the other; but they can never unfold or develop its resources. May we not safely conclude that negro slavery will be introduced into this country before the lapse of many years? We think so. The tendency of events fully warrants this inference."

[The Land of Gold, p. 221.]

In "The Improveding Crisis," pages 25. Mr. "Hinton."

In "The Impending Crisis," page 25, Mr. "Hinton Rowan Helper, of North Carolina," becomes the me dium for the following abolition rappings:

"Reared amidst the institution of slavery, believing "Reared amidst the institution of slavery, believing it to be wrong, both in principle and in practice, and hav-ing seen and felt its evil influences upon individuals, com-munities, and States, we deem it a duty, no less than a privilege, to enter our protest against it, and to use our most strenuous efforts to overturn and abolish it! Then we are an abolitionist. Yes! not merely a free-soiler, but an abolitionist, in the fullest sense of the term. We are not only in favor of keeping slavery out of the Territories, but, carrying our opposition to the institution a step further, we here unhesitatingly declare ourself in favor of its investigation. every State in this confederacy where it now exists! triotism makes us a free-soiler; State pride makes us an emancipationist; a profound sense of duty to the South makes us an abolitionist; a resonable degree of fellow-feeling for the negro makes us a colonizationist. With the free-State men in Kansas and Nebraska we sympa thize with all our heart. We love the whole country the great family of States and Territorics, one and insep arable, and would have the word Liberty engraved as a appropriate and truthful motto on the escutcheon of every member of the confederacy. We love freedom, we hate slavery, and rather than give up the one or submit to the other we will forfeit the pound of flesh nearest our heart. Is this sufficiently explicit and categorical? It not, we hold ourself in readiness at all times to return a recomb reply to any proper question that may be proprompt reply to any proper question that may be pro-

The whole work is in keeping with the above ex tract; and now that its true character is exposed the speculation is not likely to prove a successfu one, pecuniarily or politically,

The Kansas-shrickers met with considerable suc ce ss in their clothes-swindling operations. In thus using a southern stamp for their base abolition coin detection so soon follows the attempted imposition that it is not likely that any mischievous consequen-

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE

We invite attention to the advertisement of this institution, which appears in our columns this morn ing. In the two departments of the University there were 630 students during last session. Thirty-five thousand dollars have just been appropriated to erecadditional buildings for the collegiate department The University was founded in 1785. The medical department was organized in 1850, and is now THIRD in the United States in point of patronage. In the collegiate department the military system was adopted two years ago. As a means of promoting good or der, industry, health, and physical exercise, it has given very great satisfaction. The professors and students share together the accommodations provided at the University, and are brought into close and intimate relations, so as to favor, in a special manner, a constant supervision of the exercises, studies, and deportment of the latter. Besides the classical course usual in colleges, there is here taught a wide range of branches, from which proper selections may be made for youths preparing for scientific, mercan tile, agricultural, mechanical, or professional pursuits.

Archibald Campbell, a revolutionary soldier, aged 101 ears, died in Greenhrier county, Virginia, last week.

MR. BARR'S CIRCULAR

It will be remembered by our Alabama readers ome difficulty was experienced in the fourth district in that State in nominating a candidate for Congress, which difficulty was finally settled by Mr. Barr withdrawing his name as a candidate, although for sixtytwo successive ballots he had received the highest number of votes. General Moore was subsequently ominated, and Mr. Barr, like a good democrat, has shown his devotion to the principles of his party by giving his competitor for the nomination a most faithful and zealous support. A few days before the election Mr. B. addressed a letter to his fellow-citizens of the district, from which we make the follow ing extract :

A MAJORITY OF MR. BUCHANAN'S CABINET ARE SOUTH A MAJORITY OF MR. BUCHANAN'S CABINET ARE SOUTHERN MSN.—One would think that fact would shield them from suspicion of treachery to the South. If Walker has exceeded his duty—and I am aware many southern patriots believe that he has—Mr. Buchanan's whole public life, so uniform and consistent that Mr. Calhoun pronounced him "sound on the subject of slavery;" and his more recent, solemn acts and declarations, together with the assurances given by southern men, whose position enables them to know, ought to satisfy the South that such excess will not be approved.

them to know, ought to satisfy the South that such excess will not be approved.

It is a remarkable fact, and one that now seems to be well ascertained, that the touthern men in Konnae approve of Gos. Walk's proceedings and are acting in concert with him.

They know more of his acts than we. Why, then, should

we, at a distance, charge even Walker with treachery to the South? If we cannot trust southern men, whom we know, now living in Kansus, whom can we trust there? It has been already shown that the non-slaveholding States outnumber the slaveholding States, have a greater population, and more numbers in both houses of Congress; so that they can outvote us in Congress and at the polls whenever they choose to unite. What is there to prevent them on any question between us from doing a they please? With an overwhelming and yet increasing they please? With an overwhelming and yet increasing majority against us, in both branches of Congress and at the polls, how can we protect ourselves? We love the Union of these States, and shudder at the thought of dissolution. If, then, it be true, as some would persuade you, that we have no political friends in the northern States; that there are none in that section of the Union willing to give us our constitutional rights, we are, indeed, in a deplorable and helpless condition.

deed, in a deplorable and helpless condition.

In view of these solemn truths—not to press the moral wrong of charging good and honorable men with deception and fraud—is it prudent in us to conjure up suspicions against distinguished northern men, whose long fives have shown them to be just men; who have always professed friendly feelings towards us; and, in the face of the composition, now declars a datasequation that great opposition, now declare a determination that we shall have all our rights? Is it discreet to villify and abuse such men; charging them with falsehood, decep-tion, and treachery? Is it wise? Is it politic? Is it not tion, and treachery? Is it wise? Is it politic? Can anyting be better calculated to estrange them from us—to
drive them into opposition and to the very injustice and
wrong they are so recklessly charged with? And, when
that is done—then, what will you do? With an overwhelming majority against you in all departments of the
government—regardless of your rights—canaged and
bent upon your ruin—what then will you do? Do not our
own best interests, as well as our duty, require us to upheld and support those just northern men who are fighting
our battles?

It is conceded—the elections and other events of the

It is conceded—the elections and other events of the

It is conceded—the elections and other events of the last two years compel the concession—that there is no party in the northern States from whom justice to the South can be expected or hoped, except the democratic party. All other parties there are swallowed up by the black-republican party, which is "dead against us."

But the same elections and events prove that the democratic party is true to us. Though beaten in most of the northern States, they maintained their organization in every State; and against great odds fought valiantly for our rights and for the integrity of the Union. In five in every State; and against great odds fought valiantly for our rights and for the integrity of the Union. In five of the northern States they were successful; and that success was all that saved us. But for the valiant efforts of the democratic party in those five States, Fremont would have swept the whole North; and flushed with victory, the black republicans would have carried out their hostile purposes against us in all their horrid atrocity.

I have already referred to the "Missouri restriction,"

I have already referred to the "Missouri restriction," lately declared by the Supreme Court of the United States not only unjust to the southern States, but unconstitutional. Two facts which the record proves, connected with its repeal, speak volumes for the fidelity of the northern democrats. The first is, that of all other parties, but two representatives from the northern States voted for the repeal, and not one senator; the other is, that if nobody had ested but northern democrate, their votes would have repealed that odious restriction.

At what hazard they gave this vote may be seen from the fact that of the forty and odd just representatives who did it, scarcely a dozen were returned at the succeeding election; and, in every instance, the defeated democrat was succeeded by a free-soller or abolitionist—then called a know-nothing, now a republican? It is a pleasure to state that at the last election some of those noble fellows fought their way back. It ought to be well understood that the democratic

It ought to be well understood that the democratic party is a national party, and as such it is neither for negro slavery nor against it. Their principle is, that the people of each State, and the people of each Territory—the qualified voters—when they come to form a State constitution, may have negro slavery or exclude it, as they choose. The democratic party maintains the right of every people to regulate their own domestic concerns in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States. This is southern democracy—this is northern democracy. On this great principle—the right of every people to govern themselves—democrats everywhere cordially unite.

I have chosen rather to call your attention to the just and equitable principles of the democratic party; and by an appeal to facts, well known and established, to show an appear to laces, well known and established, to show that it is our highest interest, as well as our duty, not to war against it—as do Judge Smith and his partisans— but to support and uphold it, with all our strength. And that party has a candidate—SYDENHAM MOORE—whom, of couse, I shall support, and for whom all may vote, without any misgivings; a man well known, esteemed, and admired; high-minded, honorable, purioht, diable, whose success no southers active would upright, reliable; whose success no southern patriot would mourn; who would be greeted in the halls of Congress by all lovers of the Union with welcome plaudits; and whose position and associations would enable him to do much good for his immediate constituents and for th

LORD CLARENDON.

In the course of the debate in the British House of Lords, on the 2d ultimo, on the Sound-dues bill. Lord Clarendon remarked: "The United States, in April last, had agreed to the same assessment as Great Britain and the other States would be liable to, and nothing could be more straightforward and he orable than the conduct of the United States government." It is not often that the acts of our government or people are recognised in England in the graceful language of generous appreciation. In this instance the compliment is the more to be prizedcoming as it does from a high official source, and from one whose talents dignify his birth and posi-

BLACK REPUBLICAN HONESTY.

According to the Detroit Free Press the late State reasurer of Ohio-a black republican-is a defaulter to the amount of \$700,000 or \$800,000.

The treasurer of Sandusky county, Ohio-a black republican-is a defaulter to the amount of \$5,000. The treasurer of Van Wert county, Ohio-a black republican-is a defaulter to the amount of \$1,215.

The treasurer of Delaware county, Ohio-a black republican-is a defaulter to the amount of \$18,000. Black republicanism, it will be borne in mind, claims, among other things, all the honesty of the na-

THE LINKS SHOWN.

From the raving Hindoo (says the Pennsylvanian) to the fanatic republican the links are as complete as possible. This is shown by the vote for Speaker in the last Congress. Humphrey Marshall voted for Fuller, Fuller voted for Pennington, and Pennington voted for Banks.

NAVAL FORCE OF FRANCE.

We have before us an official document entitled, "Tableau General des Batiments a Voiles et a Vapeur omposant les Flottes de la Marine Imperiale Francaise," which presents, in detail, the present effective force of the naval service of France, which we cannot, at the present moment, use more advantageously than by presenting it to the readers of the Union entire, with some slight changes in its classification. Apart from the present interest which an official and authentic exposition of the full strength of this important branch of the military service of France must possess for our readers generally, it will also be useful for future reference, should any change occur in the present aspect of affairs in Europe, which we trust is not soon to happen, or even should the grave subjects discussed by the Paris Congress again become questions of serious deliberation:

SAILING VESSELS. Ships of 120 Guns. Ocean, Friedland, Ville de Paris, Valmy. Ships of 100 Guns. Hercule, Temmasses, Tage Turenne.

Ships of 90 Guns. Jens, Suffren, Bayard, Breslau, Hector, Achille, Eole,

Ships of 86 Guns. Diademe, Neptune, Jupiter.

Ships of 82 Guns. Marengo, Trident, Ville de Marseilles, Alger, Triton Juperre, Genereux, Latour d'Auvergne, Saint-Louis.

Frigates of 60 Guns. Iphigenie, Independante, Didon, Uranie, Belle-Poulle, Surveillante, Andromaque, Forte, Minerve, Melpomene, Perseverante, Renomme, Vengeance, Etrepienante, Vic-toire, Semiramis, Guerrierre, Pallas, Semillante.

Frigates of 52 Guns.

Alceste, Calypso, Sirene, Atalante, Andromede, Necede, Zenobic, Sibylle.

Frigates of 50 Guns. Reine Blanche, Cleopatre, Danae, Virginie, Poursui-vante, Pandore, Nemesia, Bellonné, Amazone, Astrée, Junon, Hermione, Dryade, Circe, Flore. Frigates of 46 Guns.

Thetis, Armide, Grigone, Margicienne, Africaine, Pe-Frigates of 40 Guns.

Constitution, Psyche, Clorinde, Heliopolis, Jeanne l'Arc. Algerie, Resolue, Tiris, Ceres, Armorique

Corvettes of 30 Guns. Ariane, Thisbe, Heroïne, Alemene, Embuscade, Sa-bine, Aventure, Favorite, Jeanne-Hochette, Corneline, Circe, Cybele.

Corvetes of 28 Guns. Arethuse, Bayonnaise, Arthemise, Galatée, Serieuse

Corvettes of 24 Guns. Brillante, Naide, Creole, Danaide, Eriomphante. Corvettes of 20 Guns.

Camille, Bergere, Iguala, Coquette, Echo. Corvettes of 16 Guns. Diligente, Cornelie, Egle, Perle, Oritie,

Corvettes of 14 Guns. Astrolabe, Zélee, Prevoyante, Expeditive, Recherche, Active, Indienne, Sarcelle, Prudente, Infatigable, Emu-

Ducouedic, Palinure, Cygne, Alcibiade, Adonis, Hussard, Chasseur, Griffon, d'Hassar, Meleagre, Acteon, Bisson Lapeirousse, Cassard, Oreste, Pylade, Nisus, Euryale Beaumanvir, Chevert, Droupot, Alacryti, Voltigeur. Brigs of 18 Guns.

Mercure, Dragon, Faune, Genie, Faucou, Grenadier, Entreprenant, Fanfaron, Janus, Victor, Olivier, Zebre, Obligardo, Alerte, Cuirassier.

Brigs of 10 Guns.

Volage, Surprise, Fleche, Alcyon, Comete, Sylphe, Du-petit-Lhouars, Bougainville, Argus, Fabert, Lutin, Cerf, Messacer, Papillon, Rossignol, Agile, Geyer, Inconstant, Zephir, Railleur, Rusee, Lynx. Brigs of 8 Guns.

Allouette, Alsacienne, Malouine, Tactique, Virgie Corvettes de Charge 32 Guns, 800-Horse Power.

Proserpine, Adour, Abondante, Oise, Caravane, Allier, Agathe, Fortune, Aube, Egerie, Rhin, Somme, Meurthe, Sloops of 28 Guns, 600 Tons. Perdrix, Loire, Provencale, Marsouin.

Stoops of 20 Guns, 550 Tons. Robuste, Giraffe, Chandernagor, Cormoran Sloops of 16 Guns, 300 Tons.

Hecla, Dore, Cyclope, Vulcain, Lamproie, Volcan, Bu-ephale, Licome, Lezard, Mahe, Lionne. Sloops of 12 Guns, 200 Tons.

Anna, Pintade, Menagere. Sloops of 8 Guns, 150 Tons. Pourvoyeur, Seudre.

Sloops of 6 Guns, 90 Vigilant, Pilote, He d'Oleron, Mayottais Schooners of 6 Guns.

cir, Euroquoise, Décidée, Jouvencelle, Topaze, Beau-cir, Euroquoise, Décidée, Jouvencelle, Tonguille, Ama-ranthe, Fauvette, Legere, Encelade, Etoile, Fine, Doris, Brestoise, Mouche, Bella Helene, Eugenie, Tafne, Paris-ienne, Gentille, Ibir, Mignonne, Souris, Egle, Iris, Papei-ti, Sultan, Agathe, Toulonnaise, Daphne, Levrette, Bose, Dorade. Merange, Estafete, Gazelle, Hirondelle, Topaze, Beau-

Cutters of 4 Guns.

Rodeur, Furet, Moustique, Espiegle, Moutin, Favori, Levrier, Eperlan, Renard, Eclair, Goelund, Chamois, Emeraude, Esperance, Cupidon, Orglae, Aigle d'Or, Colibi, Antilope, Seybouse, Pluvier, Ecureuil No. 1, Ecureuil No. 2, Mirmidon, Capelan, Corvril, Boberach, Palmer, Be-lette, Colombe, Cigorle, Tafnal, Amiral, Papillon. SAILING SHIPS CHANGED INTO STEAMSHIPS.

Ships of 120 Guns. Montibello 659, Souverain 659, Desaix 659, Louis XIV

Ships of 100 Guns

Fleurus 650, Ulm 650, Dugay-Etains 650, Annibal 650, Eyleau 650, Prince Jerome 650 650, Wagram 650, Massena 650. 550, Navarin 650, Austertitz Ships of 90 Guns.

Infexible 450, Dugueschin 450, Donnawerth 600, Fon-tenoy 600, Charlemagne 450, Duquesne 450, Touryille 450, Alexandre 600, Jean-Bart 450. STEAM VESSELS

Ships of 90 Guns, 960-Horse Power. Napoleon, Imperial, Algesira Frigates of 650-Horse Power, Mogador, Isly.

Frigates of 540-Horse Power. Descartes, Vauban. Frigates of 450-Horse Power.

Gomer, Asmodee, Labrador, Magellan, Montezuma, acique, Panama, Eldorado, Pomone, Albatros, Sane renoque, Ch. Colomb., Canada, Ulloa, Darien, Caffarelli MIXED PRIGATES-(New Construction.) 800-Horse Power, 50 Guns.

Imperatrice Eugenie, Indomptable, Foudre, Audacieuse. Corvettes of 400-Horse Power. Infernal, Reine Hortense, Bertholet, Catinat, Rolland,

Corvettes of 320-Horse Power. Prony, Caton, Colbert. Corvettes of 300-Horse Power.

Patriote, Eumenide, Gorgone, Tanger, Coligny, Tisi-Corvettes of 220-Horse Power. Espadon, Veloce, Lavoisier, Cameleon, Gassen di, Pla-ton, Archimede, Duchayla, Phoque, Elan, Caiman, Titan, Cassini, Chaptal, Newton.

ADVICE VESSELS Of 200-Horse Power.

Monette, Heron, Laborieux, Eclaireur, Phen'x, Lucifer,

Biche, Goeland, Promethee, Souffieur, Milan, Aigle, Me-

Of 180-Horse Power. Petrel, Reguin, Epervier, Dauphin.

Of 160-Horse Power Ardent, Crocodile, Phare, Fulton, Meteore, Chimere, Vantour, Styx, Acheron, Cerbere, Tartare, Pheton, Co-cyte, Tonnerre, Gregeois, Grondeur, Euphrate, Tenare Australie, Narval, Bruddon, Solon, Etna, Sescatria.

Of 120-Horse Power

Castor, Brazier, Flambeau, Vedette, Passe-Partout clican, Ramier, Salamandre, Ariel, Daim, Flambar

Of 100-Horse Power. Anacreon, Averne, Tantale, Galilee. Of 80-Horse Power.

Galibi, Voyageur, Marabout, Alecton, Rubis, Eperlan Of 60-Horse Power.

Antilope, Chacul, Liamone, Var. Of 40-Horse Power. Grand-Bassam, Ebrie. Of 30-Horse Power.

Basilic, Serpent, Pinogouin, Guet n' Dar Of 20-Horse Power. Oyapock, Acbar. PLOATING BATTERIES.

Devastation, Lave, Tonnate, Foudroyante

GUN BOATS. Stridente, Mitraille, Etincelle, Bombe, Eclair, Flam me, Alarine, Couleuvaine, Doilleuse, Alerte, Meurtrie Bourasque, Raffale, Fusee, Fondre, Fleche, Grenae Mutine, Tourmente.

MIXED TRANSPORTS.

Ariege, Adour, Durance, Loiret, Gironde, Marne, Aube, Rhin, Charente, Nievre, Rhone, Tarn, Moselle, Yonne, Saone, Loire, Isere, Dordogne, Allier, Meurthe, Finistere, Somme, Garon

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

		mounting a	Guns n aggregate of 2,860
61	frigates	do	do3,028
49	corvettes	do	do1,02
57	brigs	do	do1,000
14	corvettes de charge	do	do 448
28	sloops	do	do 44
38	schooners	do	do 228
33	cutters	do	do 135
-			100

317 sailing vessels, carrying a grand aggregate of---9,176

Steam Vessels. 27 ships of all sizes, mounting an aggregate of----2,680 21 frigates do do 4 frigates, (new construction) 76 advice boats do 4 floating batteries

220 steam vessels, mounting an aggregate of----4,901 ORDINARY CLASSIFICATION OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

2 admirals in time of peace and 3 in time of war. 13 vice admirals.
22 rear admirals.
113 captains of ships of the 1st and 2d classes.

235 captains of frigates. 679 lieutenants of ships of the 1st and 2d classes. 550 ensigns of ships. 109 midshipmen of 1st class. 165 midshipmen of the 2d class.

With respect to the classes of midshipmen, the admiral minister of marine regulates yearly the number of young gentlemen who may be received in the service.

According to the navy list for 1856 (July) the effective force of the navy of Great Britain was at that period:

Sailing vessels Steam vessels		carrying an	aggregate do	Guns. of 9,362 4,518
Total	527	do	do	13,880
The classification	n of	offices was :	0.00	
Admirals	ervice.	On hair pay.	Retired.	Total.
Vice-admirals	27	19		46
Rear-admirals	51	55	129	235
Captains of ships-	396	60	318	774
	551	64	286	901
Lieutenants1,	139	668		1,807

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The retirement of Judge Mason from the office Commissioner of Patents has elicited the following correspondence. It will be read with peculiar inter-

United States Patent Office, August 1, 1857.

SIR: We, the undersigned, offer you the expression

In the relation which has existed between us you have uniformly shown a courtesy and dignity alike pleasing and impressive; and we assure you that we shall always retain a grateful recollection of your personal kindness retain a grateful recollection of your personal kindness and a high respect for your official ability. Permit us also, collectively and individually, to tender to you our most sincere wishes that in all the relations of

life your future may be one of unclouded happiness.

[Signed by the various employees of the office.]
To the Hon. CHARLES MASON,
Late Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 1st inst. may

Gentlemen: Your communication of the 1st inst. manifesting regret at our approaching separation, and filled with kind expressions relative to the past, and good wishes for the future, hes afforded me the liveliest gratification. It will be treasured and remembered with pride and pleasure throughout the course of my future life. That during the four years I have been connected with this office I have not given frequent occasion for dissatisfaction, as well to employees in the office as to those doing business therewith, I cannot for a moment suppose. But I have met in all directions, and almost in every instance, with evidences of an indulgent charity greater than I had any reason to expect, or any right to claim. It is evident that freedom from error has not been effected, and that with evidences of an indulgent charity greater than I had any reason to expect, or any right to claim. It is evident that freedom from error has not been effected, and that correctness of intention has often been received as its substitute by those within and without the office. It is now a source of un alloyed satisfaction in reviewing the past to reflect that, as far as my knowledge and recollection extend, nothing like an angry feeling has been excited in my official or personal intercourse either with the multitude of anxious, interested, sensitive inventors, or with those with whom my relations have been more frequent and intimate in the daily transaction of business. It is this consideration which has given the principal charm to the position in which I have been placed for the past four years, and has more than once induced me to postpone a severance of those relations which were so agreeable, although very strong considerations were urging me to that severance. This force has recently been augmented to such an extent that I feel it to be controlling; and I find myself compelled with many and deep regrets to bid you all adden.

All your kind expressions and good wishes are most interested. I have I may long find a place

All your kind expressions and good wishes are most All your kind expressions and good wishes are most of the property of the property of the place in your friendly recollections; and I shall never coase to regard with interest the fortunes which in future await

I trust we may often meet hereafter, either here or in my western home, where I shall always be happy to wel-I remain, very truly, yours, &c., CHAS. MASON.

S. T. Saugear and others, examiners, clerks, &c., in A meeting was held at Westfield, in this State, on

Thursday last, for the purpose of organ, dig a joint stock cigar manufacturing company. A com, vittee was appointed to solicit subscriptions, and \$60,000 were immediately pledged. The capital of the new co. apany is to \$150,000

The St. Anthony (M. T.) Express of the 18th states that Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, on a late visit to the Territory, cashed \$8,000 of the University bonds at par. The University buildings are progressing nobly, the fourth story being now up, and the whole being nearly ready for the roof.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Duties of Registers and Rectivers .- Subjoined is the copy of a letter issued by the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, defining the duties of registers and

receivers : GENERAL LAND OFFICE

receivers:

General Land Orrice,
August 3, 1857.

Size: I am in receipt of your letter of 24th ultimo, suggesting that when the office at Warsaw opens, after the register has qualified, you be authorized to offer the lands by ranges, and in reply have to state that in the administration of the land business of their district it is the duty of the register and receiver to receive agracations for the purchase or location of any lands in the district subject to entry at private sale in the exact order of the filing of applications and tender of the consideration, without restriction as to ranges, taking care not to allow a monopoly of purchase in favor of any one person, and not permitting each to purchase at any one time more than the extent of an ordinary entry. Where greater quantities are desired by any one applicant, the party must take his turn according to the principle here laid down, until, from time to time, he may be accommodated with proper regard to the equal privileges and rights which others may have to make purchases.

Under the above regulations, the practice of offering lands in the manner proposed cannot be sanctioned.

Where the number of entries consummated during any particular period are so great as to render it necessary to close the office a portion of the day, you will be governed by the regulation in the enclosed copy of the circular of the 24th of January, 1856.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOSEPH S. WHSON, Acting Commissioner.

N. B. Holden, esq., Receiver, Warsaw, Missouri. Subjoined is the regulation referred to in the above "It is, therefore, hereby directed that in future, when

"It is, therefore, hereby directed that in future, when the press of business at any one land office shall make such proceeding necessary, the hours for business will be limited from 8, a. m., to 12, m., at which last hour the offices will be closed for the day, and the afternoon devoted to bringing up the morning work; and whenever it shall be necessary to restrict the hours as above, the fact will be timmediately reported to this office, and the probable time such limited working hours continued also communicated. So soon as the press of business is overcome, the office hours will be extended throughout the day; and in no case whatever will the unautherised closing of land offices be tolerated."

The letters Reache.—A return has been issued by the

The Johnson Ranche. - A patent has been issued by the General Land Office for the Johnson ranche, which contains upwards of twenty thousand acres. It will be forwarded to California by the steamer which leaves Nev

NAVY DEPARTMENT. Naval. - Captain George S. Blake has received prepara tory orders to relieve Captain Goldsborough, on the 15th of September, as superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland.

Captain W. J. Cluney has received preparatory orders

to succeed Captain Blake in the superintendency of the construction of Stevens's war steamer at New York.

Commander Edward R. Thompson has been ordered to report at the Philadelphia navy-yard on the 7th of

August as ordnance officer, in the place of Commande Thomas Turner Court of Inquiry No. 3 having concluded the case of Commander William Green, furloughed, will (to-morrow)

probably take a recess of four weeks.

The New Naval Board.—Subjoined is the seventh section of the naval appropriation bill for the current fiscal

the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to have prepared, and to report to Congress at its next session for its approval, a code of regulations for the government of the navy, which shall embrace such general orders and forms for the performance of all the necessary duties incumbent on the officers thereof, both ashore and afloat, including the officers thereof, both ashore and ahoat, including rules for the government of courts martial and courts of inquiry, as well as to establish the rank and precedence of each grade of officers in the line of promotion, and the relative rank and precedence, ashore and afloat, between them and non-combatants, and between officers and petty officers of all grades not in the line of promotion."

In accordance with the clause given above, the Secre tary of the Navy has appointed a new naval board, composed of the following officers: Commodore Wm. B. Shubrick, Commander Jas. L. Lardner, Lieut. Wm. L. Maury, Surgeon Chas. D. Maxwell, Purser John De Bree, Lieu

Col. John Harris (marine corps.)

This board will assemble in this city on the 10th prox WAR DEPARTMENT

Resignation. -- First Lieutenant Orlando B. Wilcox, fourth artillery, has resigned his commission.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

All accounts agree in representing the shipping in-

erest of the United States as in a very depressed condition at the present time. The New York Shipping List says : The shipping interest continues in a languishing con The simpling interest continues in a languishing con-dition, and we see no prospect of an early improvement, unless there shall be a revival of an export demand for our breadstuffs during the ensuing fall and winter. Ex-perience seems to have demonstrated, firstly, that too many vessels have been built since the development of

the California and Australia gold mines; and, secondly, that propellers are rapidly superaeding sailing vessels on all but very long voyages. At present the bulk of freight between Great Britain and France and New York is carried by steam vessels, mostly English, and the fact is not to be denied that the supremacy of the ocean is rapidly concentrating in the hands of England. The balances in the postal service are also largely against us, and are constantly increasing. Recently the Bremen line has been abandoned as a mail route, because the Postmaster General withdrew the annual allowance, and conceded the postage collected as the only compensation for carrying the mail.

"It is understood that there are now building on the

It is understood that there are now building on the Clyde and in other ports of Great Britain no less than three hundred iron propellers, ranging from one thou-sand to lifteen hundred tons, all intended to meet the sand to litteen fundred tons, all intended to meet and wants of that revolution on the ocean which is soon des-tined, at this rate of progress, to overtake that which is rapidly annihilating time and space on land. The iron works of England and Scotland are represented to be crowded with business, and Napier, the celebrated steamworst of England and Scotland are represented to be crowded with business, and Napier, the celebrated stean-engine builder, is taking contracts to be fulfilled three years hence; and while this is the state of things on the other side of the Atlantic, ourship-yards are comparative-ly deserted, and there is searcely a steamer of any con-siderable size being built. England now outnumbers us to extense four to me and next were the large testing.

ly deserted, and there is searcely a steamer of any considerable size being built. England now outnumbers us in steamers four to one, and next year, it is expected, that difference will be widened to the relation of ten to one; and the year after, perhaps, to that of twenty-five to one; and the year after, perhaps, to that of twenty-five to one; and the year after, perhaps, to that of twenty-five to one; and the year after, perhaps, to that of twenty-five to one; and the neglect and failure on the other.

"The Philadelphia North American reiterates what we have repeatedly said on this subject, viz; That sailing ships have had their day, as the great means of transportation for commerce, and must now yield, except in the bulkier and heavier merchandise, to the superior facilities offered by steam propellers. They must submit to that great law of necessity which operates upon other departments of commerce and the other transactions of life. Viewing this, then, as a practical proposition, embarrassed by no fancial theories of speculative suggestions, it becomes us to consider whether our action will be governed by the plainest dictates of reason and self-defence, in providing for an admitted exigency, or whether we shall wait for something to turn up, until, by her rapid exertions, England shall have virtually possessed herself of the occam, and assigned to us an inferior position as a maritime nation. The strides made by the United States during the last five years, in commerce and ship-building, have attracted, not only the jealous interest of our great rival, but nerved her towards that effort, the fruits of which are now becoming visible.

"It is the boast of England that she maintains more than ninety regular lines of steamers, reaching to every part of the world. These are mostly mail steamers, established and systained by the liberal countenance of the government, which is content to profit by the resulting increase of commerce and fulleunce, as compensation for any ontally of subsidy. Under these circumsta